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Rhodora

JOURNAL OF THE

NEW ENGLAND BOTANICAL CLUB

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THE NEW ENGLAND BOTANICAL CLUB

Vol. 52. March, 1950 No. 615

LONG LIFE TO ALEXANDER W. EVANS

M. L. Fernald

In Rhodora, li. 178 (1949), I made a most embarrassing error. Referring to the conscientious editing by the late Charles A. Weatherby of papers sent in for publication, I commented on "those of the late Alexander W. Evans . . . who wrote unexcelled English". Momentarily pleased to have had such a painstaking contributor to the pages of Rhodora, I neglected to verify the statement of my informant, for it had been some time since I had had the satisfaction of handling one of Evans's manuscripts. Now, botanists, returning from the Christmas-week meetings at New York, report the presence there in vigorous health and with an amused laugh over the incident, of Evans, so alert and active that I am reminded of the day (August 7, 1917) when he and I tried to keep up with the lithe and slender Stanley Pease in climbing the vertical and slippery walls of Huntington's Ravine in the White Mountains. Evans, apparently, could still keep up; I certainly could not. I am, therefore, most happy to assert on the best of authority that, now past four-score, Evans is very much alive.

Whether the same can be said for the unwitting slanderer is another question. At any rate, a recent letter, received at the Gray Herbarium, expresses regret at the news, trickling through from New York, of the death of Fernald. As he has been assured, others have reasoned, because he was absent from the meetings, that he was no longer up to "manual labor". But Manual-labor was exactly what he was "up to" at that period (as for months past): rereading twelve hours a day the page-

proofs of the Manual and noting so many pranks of the printer's devil[1] as often to "wish he were dead". Certainly, his blunder was a boomerang!

There is special interest to me and the Harvard men of my period about the age, four-score plus. In our undergraduate days every student, whether of fine arts, the classics or the natural sciences, took, if he could get into the room, Shaler's "Geology 4", not because of the geology, which was a thin background, but because of Shaler's dramatic presentation and perpetual diversions into all fields of worldly wisdom. At the special lecture I refer to he suddenly stopped, then proceeded. "GENTLEMEN: Did you ever notice how those who follow literature or art soon tire and have nothing to absorb them in their later years, while students of Nature, whether geology or natural history, have a life-long interest and greatly outlive their literary and artistic friends?" That thesis has stuck with me and many others and I have been interested, in odd moments, to make a check of the active workers (at least before some of them specialized in the lower groups), whether in the herbarium or out-of-doors (when they stored up what would now be called "sunshine vitamins") in my own field, taxonomy of vascular plants. One could start with Theophrastus but I have contented myself with active Americans or workers in temperate North America (thus excluding Humboldt, 90, and others in tropical America). Briefly tabulated and noting only about sixty out of hundreds we get lists for the past such as the following (some, as above noted, later concentrating outside the vascular plants):

LIVING TO **83** YEARS: William D. Brackenridge, Addison Brown, John Carey, Edwin H. Eames, Joseph T. Rothrock, Charles W. Swan, David Thomas; TO **84** YEARS: William Bartram, John M. Bates, George B. Emerson, Fayette F. Forbes, Ellsworth J. Hill, Leo Lesquereux, Lewis H. Lighthipe, Charles H. Peck, Carl Purdy, William W. Wister; TO **85** YEARS: Joseph Barratt, Charles D. Lippincott, François André Michaux, John C. Parlin, Henry H. Rusby, William Trimble, Richard W. Woodward; TO **86** YEARS: Florence Beckwith, Thomas H. Macbride, Alfred Rehder, Charles S. Sargent; TO **87** YEARS: John Clayton, Robert I. Cratty, James Hall, Joachim H. Schuette, Frank Lamson-Scribner; TO **88** YEARS: Joseph R. Churchill, John G. Jack, John M. Macfarlane, John Macoun, Archibald

[1] For instance, altering (after the galley-proofs) such an expression as "flowering stems arising from the slender tips of past year's stolons" so that the last words read: "the slender tips of past year's solons", whereupon I was asked if that were my impression of retired lawmakers.

Menzies, Albert Ruth, William Trelease; TO **89** YEARS: James H. Carruth, Louis F. Henderson, Robert Peter, Robert A. Ware; TO **90** YEARS: Alvan W. Chapman, Albert Commons, Samuel B. Parish; TO **91** YEARS: William J. Beal, Eliphalet W. Hervey; TO **92** YEARS: Joseph C. Arthur, Jacob Bigelow, Herbert M. Denslow, Henry Detwiller, John Mitchell, Edward S. Steele; TO **93** YEARS: John Goldie, Alexander Prior; TO **94** YEARS: James Fowler; TO **96** YEARS: John W. Dunlop; TO **97** YEARS: Kate Furbish; TO **99** YEARS: Edo Claassen, John Donnell Smith.

An even more inspiring group, at least to us younsters, is that bevy of active workers now with us, such leaders as

Otto F. Cook (83), Jesse More Greenman (83), Chauncey D. Beadle (84), Nils E. Hansen (84), Jared G. Smith (84), Charles C. Deam (85), Cornelius L. Shear (85), Ivar Tidestrom (85), Ernest C. Smith (86), Anna Murray Vail (87), Alice Eastwood (91), L. H. Bailey (92), Charles F. Batchelder (94), John Dearness (98).[1]

Rather strikingly, the century-mark seems to be rarely attained. Of the active North American workers in this limited field I know of none who have come nearer than Edo Claassen and John Donnell Smith. In Europe it has been attained almost as rarely. As notable a near-centennarian as any is HERMANN CHRIST (99 years, 11 months), the great Swiss pteridologist. Early members of the New England Botanical Club will never forget his name. The late George E. Davenport, a very painstaking and accurate student of ferns, was temperamentally not given to humor. At one meeting, reviewing the "rude" and "insulting" remarks regarding his work published by a student (who later committed suicide) at an institution outside New England, he said, with tears in his voice: "I have stood these insults as long as I can. Finally, I referred the matter to Christ (pronouncing the vowel as if it were a long **i** in English). He has just sent me his reply, in which he highly approves my judgment."

In view of the evident truth of Shaler's thesis and the greatly lengthened "life-expectancy" of the present over past generations we all look forward with confidence and keen interest to the future studies[2] of Alexander Evans and his elders in the botanical field.

[1] If others wish to enroll in this highly honored group a note to that effect will be greatly appreciated.

[2] Like the 60-page manuscript and the plate received from Evans as this is sent for paging!

MONTANA PLANT-DISTRIBUTION RECORDS

W. E. Booth and Janet Stentz

A number of additions to the state flora have been found in collections made by the authors and in older collections filed in the Montana State College Herbarium.

Najas flexilis (Willd.) Rosth. and Schmidt. Collected by *Charles Buck* in Flathead Lake, near Creston, Flathead County, Montana.

The plants grow in water up to eighteen inches deep. August 17, 1937. This plant has been reported as being in Montana, but this is the first specimen in the Montana State College Herbarium.

Eragrostis hypnoides (Lam.) B. S. P. Collected by *W. E. Booth* in Fromberg, Carbon County, Montana; August 2, 1941.

Eragrostis pectinacea (Michx.) Nees. Collected by *W. E. Booth* near Polson, Flathead County, Montana, September 2, 1942.

Festuca megalura Nutt. Collected by *W. E. Booth* five miles west of Bozeman, Gallatin County, Montana.

The stand consisted of a few plants growing along the railroad track in dry, rocky soil; July 21, 1946.

Agropyron saxicola (S. & S.) Piper. This species is represented in Montana by the single collection made by *P. H. Hawkins* at Lake Abundance, Montana, in 1914.

Aegilops cylindrica Host.

This grass, formerly thought to be mostly in the central and southern United States, has appeared in Montana at numerous locations in grain fields. In some areas it is sufficiently abundant to be considered as a pernicious weed.

Calamagrostis koelerioides Vasey. This species is new to Montana, but is reported from adjoining states to the west. It was collected in Glacier National Park by *W. E. Booth* near Avalanch Campgrounds, growing in a sandy, moist soil, where it was represented by three isolated clumps. July 31, 1942.

Calamagrostis scopulorum M. E. Jones. Collected by *G. F. Payne* in the Gallatin Canyon, south of Bozeman, Montana at an altitude of about 8500 feet; August 21, 1949.

It appears in small scattered clumps on an eroded slope near the junction of Lightning and Taylor Fork creeks.

SPOROBOLUS NEGLECTUS Nash. Two Montana collections of this species have been made. *W. L. Jellison,* on September 15, 1927, collected a sample from the College Experiment Station Farm at Bozeman, Montana. A second collection was made by *W. E. Booth* on August 11, 1941 in open grassland, two miles south of Harlowtown, Montana. This stand was represented by a few scattered bunches of the grass.

SPOROBOLUS VAGINIFLORUS (Torr.) Wood. This plant is represented in Montana by a single collection made September 4, 1941 by *W. E. Booth.* It was growing along a road near Wyola, Bighorn County, Montana, in dry sandy soil.

CAREX EBURNEA Boott. Collected near Ekalaka, Carter County, Montana by *E. C. Moran,* August 11, 1941, no. 132.

MAIANTHEMUM CANADENSIS Desf. Collected by *W. E. Booth* one mile south-east of Alzada, Carter County, Montana. Several plants were growing on a shaded, deep humus bench above the river; June 19, 1949, no. 2622.

SCABIOSA ARVENSIS L. Collected by *W. E. Booth* twelve miles south-west of Bozeman, Montana and about 2 miles south of the Bozeman Hot Springs. Several large clumps of the plant were growing along the roadside in a moist ditch. September 10, 1947. The plant was identified by *B. Maguire.*

BELLIS PERENNIS L. Collected by *L. Stone* near Perma, Sanders County, Montana on May 5, 1941.

TETRADYMIS SPINOSA H. and A. Collected in Wibaux County, Montana, in May 1939 by *G. W. Griffins.*

CENTAUREA NIGRA L. Collected by *J. S. Gordon* near Troy, Lincoln County, Montana; August 22, 1932.

This was a weed-specimen sent to Montana State College for a determination. The identification was made by Mr. *Gerald Clary.*

HERBARIUM, MONTANA STATE COLLEGE,
Bozeman, Montana

THE AUTHORITIES FOR TORREYOCHLOA FERNALDII (Gramineae). —In a recent paper, G. L. Church published a cytotaxonomic study of *Glyceria* and *Puccinellia.* From the former genus he removed several species and published them, in Amer. Journ. Bot. xxxvi. 163–164 (1949), as the new genus *Torreyochloa.* In the writer's opinion this new genus was well substantiated by significant morphological characters.

This brief note is written only to make a minor correction in the authorities for one of the species. *Torreyochloa Fernaldii*

(St. John) Church was a transfer based upon *Glyceria Fernaldii* (Hitchc.) St. John, Rhodora xix. 76 (1917); ultimately based upon *Glyceria pallida* var. *Fernaldii* Hitchc., Rhodora viii. 211 (1906). The synonyms and the indication of the basonym were correct as stated by Church. However, it is clear that the original author of the name *Fernaldii* was Hitchcock in 1906. No impediment existed to the transfer of this varietal name. Hence, the binomial, with corrected authorities, should read: *Torreyochloa Fernaldii* (Hitchc.) Church.—Harold St. John, University of Hawaii, Honolulu 14, T. H.

STUDIES OF MINNESOTA FLOWERING PLANTS WITH NOTES ON ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA[1]

John W. Moore

During the past few years data have been accumulated on some minor variations of Minnesota plants. Names are here being proposed for these varients. Collecting in Minnesota has made possible the addition of several plants which do not seem to have been recorded as growing in Minnesota.

Plant collections are referred to by number and unless otherwise stated were gathered by the author in various parts of the state.

Echinochloa Walteri (Pursh) Nash forma laevigata Wieg. This form was collected one mile east of Caledonia, Houston County, No. 15960, Aug. 22, 1943.

Eleocharis ovata (Roth) R. & S. var. **aphanactis** varietas nova. Speciei similis sed achenia non setosa sunt. The nutlets are without bristles. This interior variety seems to be confined in Minnesota to the shores and islands of Lake of the Woods and the Rainy Lake drainage.

Collections have been made as follows: growing along the north shore of Magnuson Island, Lake of the Woods County, *John W. and Marjorie F. Moore*, No. 11294 (type), July 29, 1939; growing on sandy shore at the mouth of the Rapid River, Clementson, Lake of the Woods County, *John W. and Marjorie F. Moore*, No. 12010, Aug. 22, 1939; and growing on sandy shore along the Rainy River at Clementson, Lake of the Woods County, *John W. and Marjorie F. Moore*, No. 12102, Aug. 24, 1939.

[1] Contributions from the Herbarium of the University of Minnesota XV. Field work was supported in part by grants in aid of research from the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota.

CAREX FILIFOLIA Nutt. was first collected in Minnesota by Professor O. A. Stevens of Fargo, North Dakota (gravelly knoll of prairie, Muskoda (Clay Co.) May 18, 1938, *O. A. Stevens* No. 321). Subsequent collections in Minnesota have been made in three other counties: prairie knoll, 4½ miles north of Marietta, Lac qui Parle County, No. 13162, June 21, 1940; Inspiration Peak, Ottertail County, *J. W. Moore and B. O. Phinney*, No. 12709, May 25, 1940; and Prairie 2½ miles south of the Gary Road, Yellow Medicine County, No. 13154, June 21, 1940.

It is to be expected at other localities on high gravelly knolls in the north western part of the state.

CAREX LAXIFLORA Lam. This broad-leaved species with distant perigynia in the spike was collected on a hillside, 2 miles up the Root River from Peterson, Fillmore County, No. 15996, Aug. 24, 1943.

There have been many reports of *Carex laxiflora* from Minnesota, beginning with Upham's report in 1884. The plants so named have been *Carex blanda* of Dewey, an abundant sedge in Minnesota.

CAREX OBTUSATA Leljebl. was first collected in Minnesota by O. A. Stevens near Muskoda, Clay County. A collection of this boreal species was made on prairie, 1½ miles east of Karlstad, on Highway 11, Kittson County, by *J. W. Moore and E. P. Thatcher*, No. 14445, June 14, 1941. Professor Stevens made an additional collection on sandy prairie near Muskoda, No. 1052, on June 17, 1948.

TRADESCANTIA BRACTEATA Small forma **albiflora** forma nova. Corollis albis. The albino form of the species was growing in a prairie strip along the railroad right-of-way 6 miles east of Courtland, Nicollet County, No. 13031, June 19, 1940.

The plants were growing with the typical purple flowered form and with a roseate series which is being given the name

TRADESCANTIA BRACTEATA Small forma **rosea** forma nova. Speciei similis sed corollis roseis. The TYPE collection is No. 13041, June 19, 1940.

POLYGONATUM CANALICULATUM (Muhl.) Pursh var. **rotundifolium** varitas nova. Foliis late ellipticis vel subrotundatis et obtusis, pro medio 10–12 cm. longis, 6–8 cm. latis; floribus late campanulatis, 15–18 mm. longis, 7–10 mm. latis. With leaves broadly elliptical or nearly orbicular, obtuse, the longest median leaves 10–12 cm. long, 6–8 cm. wide; flowers broadly campanulate, 15–18 mm. long, 7–10 mm. wide.

This variety was collected from a ravine of the Minnesota River bluffs, 1 mile south of the Mendota Bridge, Dakota County, by *J. W. and M. F. Moore*, No. 12955, June 12, 1940.

Polygonatum canaliculatum (Muhl.) Pursh forma **foliatum** (H. M. Clarke) status nov. *Polygonatum commutatum* (Schultes f.) A. Dietrich forma *foliatum* Herbert M. Clarke, Am. Midland Nat. **39:** 762, fig. 1, 1948.

This interesting bracteate form of *Polygonatum canaliculatum* was collected in June 1895 by Max Menzel at Pipestone, Minnesota. A note on the sheet states "with curiously developed bracts." This seems to represent a bracted state comparable with *Polygonatum biflorum* (Walt.) Ell. forma *ramosum* (McGivney) Fernald.[1]

Sisyrinchium campestre Bicknell forma **albiflorum** forma nova. Speciei simile sed corollis albis. The albino form was growing in prairie west of the railroad tracks along Highway 63, ½ mile south of Racine, Section 35, Racine Township, Mower County, *J. W. Moore and E. P. Thatcher*, No. 13847, May 10, 1941.

Quercus ellipsoidalis E. J. Hill var. **kaposianensis** varitas nova. A *Quercus ellipsoidalis* differt quod involucre fructiferum nuces includit et maturitate fere ⅔ longitudinis eas tegit. The variety differs from the species in having the cups tightly enclosing the acorns and covering them for about ⅔ their length at maturity. The variety grew in Kaposia Park, South St. Paul, and specimens were collected, No. 15216, on October 10, 1941. The fruits are ellipsoidal with an acute apex and, as in *Q. ellipsoidalis* proper, are marked with dark longitudinal stripes.

Stellaria longifolia Muhl. var. **typicus** status nov. *Stellaria longifolia* Muhl. ex Willd. Enum. Hort. Berl. 479, 1809. This is the plant with greenish or greenish yellow capsules.

Stellaria longifolia Muhl. var. **subaequalis** varitas nova. A varietate typica differt quod capsulae calycibus aequales sunt vel paulo superant, semina oblonga sunt. It differs from the typical variety in having the pods equaling or but little longer than the sepals; the seeds are oblong. Plants were abundant and growing in swampy ground, east side of Tilson Bay, Rainy Lake, Koochiching County, *John W. and Marjorie F. Moore*, No. 11846, Aug. 17, 1939.

Stellaria longifolia Muhl. var. **atrata** varitas nova. Varietati typicae similis nisi quod capsulae lucidae atro fuscae sunt; sepala exteriora ciliolata sunt. It is similar to the typical variety but with the capsules lustrous brownish black and the

[1] Rhodora, 46: 12, 1944.

exterior sepals ciliolate. This localized varient was obtained in mature fruit in July and is the second of two varieties of Lake of the Woods region. The plants were growing in a white cedar bog, in sphagnum, east side of Pine Creek, Angle Inlet, *John W. and Marjorie F. Moore*, No. 11135, July 25, 1939.

STELLARIA ULIGINOSA Murr. was listed by Upham in his Catalogue of the Flora of Minnesota, page 181, 1884, from "Fond du Lac, at west end of Lake Superior, Miss Herrick, North." In 1895 J. M. Holzinger of the Winona Normal School collected the species at Lamoille Cave, Winona County, Minnesota, June 20. The plant has a label bearing the name *Alsine longifolia*. It is in good flower and fruit and belongs here. On September 18, 1936, Dr. C. O. Rosendahl collected a *Stellaria* at his home, which proved to be this species. The plants were growing in shady places in lawn (under walnut tree and along fence covered with grape vine). The label with the plants notes "never noticed in flower at this place, St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, Minnesota."

ANEMONE QUINQUEFOLIA L. var. INTERIOR Fernald forma **rubra** forma nova. Varietati similis sed floribus rubro-tinctis. This form is differentiated by its reddish tinted flowers. The TYPE, No. 12775, was collected in woods, SE¼, Section 8, Effington Township, Ottertail County, by *J. W. Moore and B. O. Phinney*, May 26, 1940.

NESLIA PANICULATA (L.) Desv. Specimens of this European weed were collected on a prairie strip along the railroad, ¼ mile east of Gibbon, Sibley County, No. 13234, June 22, 1940. An additional collection was made by John B. Moyle, No. 3952, in Chippewa County, near Watson, where it was noted as infrequent along the road, July 23, 1945.

SPIRAEA ALBA DuRoi forma **rosea** forma nova. A *Spiraea alba* differt corollis roseis. The form with pink petals was collected along the roadside 1½ miles south of Runeberg, Becker County, by *J. W. Moore and D. L. Jacobs*, No. 14854, June 8, 1941.

RUBUS IDAEUS L. var. STRIGOSUS (Michx.) Maxim. forma **niveus** forma nova. A varietate *strigosus* differt foliis subter niveo-tomentosis, foliolis primocanorum late ovatis, caulibus cinereis. It differs from variety *strigosus* in having the leaves snowy white-tomentose on the lower surface, the leaflets of the primocanes broadly ovate, and the stems cinereous. The new form was found growing on a low hill, east side of Tilson Bay, Township 71, Range 23W, Rainy Lake, Koochiching County, *John W. amd Marjorie F. Moore*, No. 11751, Aug. 14, 1939.

Rosa Eglanteria L. escaped from cultivation and was growing along the west shore of Chub Lake, Dakota County, No. 15875, June 30, 1943.

Oxalis violacea L. forma alba Fassett (Trans. Wisc. Acad. of Sci., **22:** 174, 1933). The white or albino form was collected on an original prairie strip along a railroad right-of-way, 1 mile east of Westport, on Highway 28, Pope County, by *J. W. Moore and B. O. Phinney,* No. 12665, May 25, 1940.

Impatiens capensis Meerb. forma Peasei (A. H. Moore.) Fern. & Schub. The roseate form of the species was found growing in balsam forest in association with white spruce, green ash, beaked hazel, and *Acer spicatum* at Pelland, Koochiching County, *John W. and Marjorie F. Moore,* No. 11933, Aug. 19, 1939.

In these plants the lip of the corolla in addition to being spotted was tinged with light red.

Cornus racemosa Lam. forma **Nielseni** forma nova. Speciei similis sed foliis colore helvo variegatis. The specimen differs from the typical species in having the leaves variegated with yellow. This striking form was collected by *Etlar Nielsen* in a maple-elm forest northwest of Long Lake, Detroit Lakes, July 5, 1933, No. 2116, and was said to have been taken from a shrub 6 feet tall at the time the collection was made.

Phlox divaricata L. var. Laphamii Wood forma **bicolor** forma nova. Corollae est limbus caeruleus et albus et striatus. The corolla-limb is blue and white striped, making an outstanding varient which was collected at the mouth of the Root River in woods by the road, Houston County, by *J. W. Moore and Bernard O. Phinney,* No. 14278, on May 2, 1942.

The blue and white striped corolla limb is quite in contrast with the pale blue corollas of the variety in this region.

Prunella vulgaris L. var. **parviflora** (Gilib.) combinatio nova. *Prunella parviflora* Gilib. Fl. Lithuan. II, 88, 1781 and Exerc. Phytol. **1:** 99, 1792.

This plant has appeared in lawns in the eastern United States. It is now established in Minnesota. Specimens from the lawn of Lloyd M. Short of Minneapolis (65 Clarence Avenue S. E., Minneapolis, Hennepin County, June 8, 1943) were presented to the Herbarium of the University of Minnesota for determination in 1943.

Physostegia formosior Lunell forma **alba** forma nova. Corollis albis. The white flowered form was found growing in

wet ground ¼ mile northwest of Warroad, Roseau County, *John W. and Marjorie F. Moore*, No. 11399, Aug. 2, 1939.

GALEOPSIS TETRAHIT L. var. BIFIDA (Boenn.) Lej. and Court. was first collected by C. O. Rosendahl in moist soil near a spring below Spring Grove parsonage, Houston County, Aug. 11, 1928. A second station for this small flowered variety was found by the writer and a collection made in a creek bottom, 1 mile east of Austin, Mower County, No. 14902, Aug. 2, 1941.

LINARIA MINOR (L.) Desf. (*Chaenorrhinum minus* (L.) Lange), an interesting annual, was first found in Minnesota in 1940. It was growing as a weed on a railroad right-of-way, southeast ¼, section 1, Mankato Township, Blue Earth County, No. 13025, June 19, 1940. Miss Olga Lakela has since found the plant growing along railroad tracks, in gravel at New Duluth, on Sept. 9, 1945.

ASTER LONGIFOLIUS Lam. var. VILLICAULIS A. Gray forma **pallens** forma nova. A varietate differt ligulis subcaeruleis. Plants of this form were found growing in peat soil near the international boundary line north of Longworth at an elevation of 1072 feet, Roseau County, *John W. and Marjorie F. Moore*, No. 11381, Aug. 2, 1939. The rays had a faint blue tint rather than dark purple as in the northeastern states.

ASTER INTERIOR Wiegand has been collected twice from Minnesota: growing on rocky shore at mouth of Rapid River, Clementson, Lake of the Woods County, *John W. amd Marjorie F. Moore*, No. 12001, Aug. 22, 1939; and plants growing in opening in poplar woods, 0.8 of a mile west of the Big Fork River, Reedy Township, Koochiching County, *John W. and Marjorie F. Moore*, No. 12060, Aug. 23, 1939.

ERIGERON PULCHELLUS Michx. forma **Tolsteadii** (Cronquist) status nov. *Erigeron pulchellus* Michx. var. *Tolsteadii* Cronquist, Brittonia, **6**: 248, 1947. The type specimen of the albino form is No. 34 of *W. L. Tolstead*, collected near Lake City, Goodhue County, Minnesota, June 15, 1937.

ANTENNARIA APRICA Greene, a western species, was reported for Minnesota in 1932 by Rydberg in his Flora of the Prairies and Plains of Central North America. The several collections deposited in the University of Minnesota Herbarium indicate that *Antennaria aprica* is a common species in North Dakota. A collection was made in Minnesota from sandy hills about 1½ miles south-west of Fertile, Polk County, by *J. W. Moore and E. P. Thatcher*, No. 14361, June 14, 1941.

ANTENNARIA APRICA Greene var. **aureola** (Lunell) status nov. *Antennaria aureola* Lunell, Am. Midland Nat., **2**: 288, 1912.

While examining related species, a study was made of *Antennaria aureola* Lunell. This plant differs from *Antennaria aprica*

only in the relatively narrow outer involucral bracts that are rounded obtuse or subacute. In pubescence of the leaves and other fundamentals of leaf size and shape, flowering stem bracts, and flower structure the affinity seems too close to retain the entity as a species. *Antennaria aureola* is considered a variety of *Antennaria aprica.*

Antennaria microphylla Rydb. (*Antennaria Solstitialis* Lunell). No. 14482 was found growing in a low meadow, South East ¼, Section 36, Excet Township, Marshall County, by *John W. Moore and E. P. Thatcher,* June 15, 1941. Dr. J. Lunell described staminate plants of this species as *Antennaria Solstitialis* Lunell.

Xanthium oviforme Wallr. There are two collections of this species from Minnesota: one from plants growing on sandy beach of Rocky Point, Lake of the Woods, Lake of the Woods County, *John W. and Marjorie F. Moore,* No. 12156, Aug. 27, 1939; the other from plants growing on shore, south side of American Point, Lake of the Woods County, *John W. and Marjorie F. Moore,* No. 11327, July 31, 1939.

Helianthus Nuttallii T. & G., typically a plant of the more arid western and southwestern United States, enters the northern border region of Minnesota. Plants were found growing in sandy ground ¼ mile northwest of Warroad, Roseau County, by *John W. and Marjorie F. Moore,* No. 11402, Aug. 2, 1939.

Achillea multiflora Hook. until now has been known from as far east as the Turtle Mountains, Rolette County, North Dakota, where it was collected by Dr. J. Lunell in 1910 and 1912. In Minnesota it was found growing in peat soil 1.3 miles north of Longworth, Roseau County, *John W. and Marjorie F. Moore,* No. 11361, Aug. 2, 1939.

This is the easternmost known station in the United States.

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